FEBRUARY, 1785. THE NUMB. 2852.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1785.

To the FREEMEN *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

IT is poſſible for a people to be ſo inattentive to the preſervation of their *civil* and *religious liberties*, that artful and deſigning *rulers*, taking advantage of their ſupineneſs, may endanger the loſs of *them*. The duty and intereſt of every good citizen, therefore, is to watch over thoſe whoſe exiſtence and emolument depend on betraying them; for if the people do not look with a jealous care and anxiety on their own *concerns*, who will undertake to do their buſineſs for them? The anſwer appears plain,—*tyrants*. What hope then remains, that thoſe liberties will be ſecure one moment longer, than the opportunity offers for thoſe *tyrants* to deſtroy them.—A writer, who was an attentive obſerver of the actions of men in power, declares that an "An independent *whig* ſcorns all implicit faith in the State, as well as the Church. The authority of names is nothing to him, he judges all men by their actions and behaviour, and hates a *knave* of his own party, as much as he deſpiſes a *fool* of another. He conſents not that *any man, or body of men*, ſhall do what they pleaſe, as he never ſaw much *power* poſſeſſed without abuſe; and he takes it upon him to *watch* thoſe that have it, and to acquit or expoſe them, according as they apply *it* to the good of their country, or to their own wicked purpoſes."—

Sentiments of this import ſhould be written in indelible characters on the heart of every generous Pennſylvania *Whig*. And it muſt grieve them to find, that, by art and induſtry, a ſucceſſion of *pretended patriots* are working themſelves into places of public truſt and conſequence, either for their own immediate emolument, or to deprive their fellow-citizens of their invaluable privileges, one after the other.

That it is the ſituation of Pennſylvania, no man has boldneſs enough to deny. Even the *Council of Cenſors*, in their *milk* and *water* report on the proceedings of the *Aſſembly*, ſay, "there are innumerable and multiplied breaches made by *them* in the conſtitution." And although they have ſlightly touched on a few of the grievances, they have nevertheleſs paſſed with an ignominious ſilence over many others, of a malignant and dangerous tendency---inſtead of enquiring whether "the guardians of the people had aſſumed, or exerciſed, *other* or greater powers than they were entitled to by the conſtitution; whether the *public taxes* have been juſtly laid and collected in all parts of the commonwealth; in what manner the public monies have been diſpoſed of; whether the people have been *abridged of any of their privileges*, and enjoy an equal repreſentation; and to recommend the repealing ſuch laws as have been enacted contrary to the principles of the conſtitution, and making ſuch as are neceſſary for the preſervation of the rights and happineſs of the people." Had the *Cenſors* made theſe enquiries, they would have done their duty; but after having met ſome months and received ſeveral thouſand pounds in wages, they cloſed their *negative Council* with paſſing only a ſingle poſitive cenſure, which was for granting a ſmall ſum to diſpoſſeſs the New-England gentry, in their violent poſſeſſion of lands within the limits of Pennſylvania.

Since it appears the *Cenſors* did not do the duty the public expected from them---ſince the "innumerable breaches" they allude to are ſtill exiſting in the conſtitution, and the legiſlature are encreaſing *them*, by making *additional* laws incompatible with the civil and religious liberties of the people----and ſince the government is in the hands of men *unfriendly to juſtice*, and the conſtitution—the people have a right to take ſuch meaſures as may redreſs thoſe *grievances*, and promote their own ſafety and happineſs. As all officers of government, whether Legiſlative or Executive, are ſervants to the people, they are at all times accountable to them. To ſhow wherein the people are more immediately aggrieved, it may be neceſſary to place them in one view.

1ſt. What are become of the enormous ſums of £20,996,993 2 7 Continental currency, £367,281 0 0 State money, and £745,297 15 0 Specie, which were aſſeſſed on the inhabitants for defraying the expences of the late war?

2d. Why are parts of the ſtate favoured in the diſcharge of their proportion of the taxes, while other parts have been obliged to pay their full quotas?

3d. Why are *taxes* to be multiplied and entailed on the ſtate for an age to come?

4th. Why are the lands belonging to the ſtate (which, if judiciouſly diſpoſed of, would not only diſcharge the *public debts*, but *raiſe a fund* for future contingencies) allowed to be given away, or bartered to *ſpeculators for ſoldiers certificates?*

5th. Why are upwards of 40,000 *freemen* diſfranchiſed of their natural, inherent and unalienable rights?

6th. Why are they not admitted to a repreſentation in Legiſlation, and otherways made partakers of the common benefits reſulting from this government, which by the conſtitution is declared to be free?

7th. Why are all the offices of truſt or honor committed to men, not only of the ſame religion (to the excluſion of moſt all others) but of the *ſame family*, and cemented by the ties of blood?

8th. Why, in time of peace with *foreign States*, are we tyrannized over by *domeſtic Enemies?*

9th. And why are not *thoſe Enemies* to the peace, ſecurity and happineſs of the people, brought to Juſtice?

Theſe are queſtions of high importance to the well being of the ſtate, and to which the people, by the conſtitution, have a right to ſatisfactory anſwers and redreſs.

There may be *ſome people* not deſirous of having theſe grievances inveſtigated, as they probably will be found *conſpicuous criminals* in creating them. To accuſe them before they are heard, may not be juſt or impartial; but the *characters* moſt likely to be impeached, are by their *actions* already condemned. Having no property of their own, and ſharing no part of the burthens of the ſtate, *like ſturdy beggars*, they are living on the *ruin* of their fellow-citizens, or by accidental chances in the wheel of fortune.

On the whole, if the *compact* that ought to ſubſiſt between the *rulers* and *ruled* is not to be ſupported—If dominion is uſurped, contrary to the natural and abſolute rights of mankind, which allows every *man liberty of conſcience, liberty of his perſon*, and *controul over his own property*---If the arm of government, which was made for the protection of public rights, and of individuals in the enjoyment of thoſe *abſolute rights*, is not conſtitutionally upheld---If the people cannot have juſtice done them for the *public wrongs*—they have a right to appeal to the firſt principles that formed them into ſociety, and, when lenient meaſures will not redreſs *them*, *they* may at laſt exerciſe thoſe *powers and means*, by which America and her ſons were *lately* made free.

January 27, 1785. CATO.

To be LETT for eleven Years,

On an improving LEASE,

A PLANTATION, in the Northern Liberties, between the Germantown and Frankford roads, three miles from the Court-houſe, containing 130 acres, 12 acres of which are watered meadow, 20 woodland, and the remainder ſuitable for tilling. Enquire of JONATHAN MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1785. §

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the firſt of April next,

AN excellent FARM, in Lower Merion, 11 miles from the Court-houſe, in Philadelphia. It is well calculated for grazing or tending the markets, as it contains above 60 acres of watered meadow, and near 200 acres of cleared upland, in good heart.

ALSO,

A PLANTATION, ſituated at the corner of Turner's Lane and Germantown road, containing 60 acres, a conſiderable proportion of which is watered meadow, and the upland produces very good graſs, and having an excellent ſpring-houſe, renders it very ſuitable for a dairy. This place may be entered on immediately. Enquire of JONATHAN MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1785 ¶

WHEREAS THOMAS PROCTER, Eſq; High Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, has, in purſuance of warrants to him directed, made report to us at the Court-houſe, that he had taken the bodies, ſeized and ſecured the eſtates, real and perſonal, of Benjamin Eaſtburn, Collector of the townſhip of Upper Merion, and Robert Craig, Collector of the townſhip of Blockley, for the balances due on the ſeveral duplicates ſent them by the Board of Commiſſioners, who have not paid the amount thereof unto Iſaac Snowden, Eſq; County Treaſurer, agreeable to the ſeveral laws of this ſtate.

NOTICE is therefore given, That a general meeting of the Commiſſioners will be held at the Court-houſe, on the 18th inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the ſaid Benjamin Eaſtburn and Robert Craig, Collectors, are requeſted to pay the balances of their reſpective duplicates; otherwiſe warrants will then be iſſued to empower the Sheriff to proceed to the ſale of the ſaid Collectors goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or ſuch parts thereof as may be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſaid balances, with coſts, &c. agreeable to law, in this caſe made and provided.

MICHAEL SHUBART }
Philadelphia, JOHN BROOKE, } Commiſſioners.
Feb. 1, 1785. JOHN BAKER, }

PURSUANT to an Order of an Orphan's Court, for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be expoſed to Sale, by Public Vendue, by the ſubſcribers, on MONDAY, the 28th of February next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, on the premiſes,

THAT famous SEAT, where the celebrated Doctor Witt, formerly lived, now in the poſſeſſion of Lydia Warner, widow, ſituate in Germantown, on the north-eaſterly ſide of the main-ſtreet thereof, containing about 57 acres of LAND, part thereof being good watered meadow, part woodland, and the remainder good paſture and arable land. There is on ſaid premiſes fronting the ſaid ſtreet, a large elegant ſtone houſe, three ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, with a cellar under the whole, a large piazza and kitchen adjoining the ſame; a good ſtone barn, and chair-houſe, a well of good water near the houſe, likewiſe a ſtone ſpring-houſe with a never failing ſpring. Late the eſtate of CHRISTOPHER WARNER, deceaſed. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by

Jan. 27, 1785. JOHN LEIBERT, } Adminiſtrators.
JOHN HUSTON, }
† LYDIA WARNER, widow.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On Saturday, the 26th of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the ſign of Admiral Warren, on the Lancaſter road,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituated in Charleſton townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 131 acres and three quarters, adjoining land of John Griffith, Lewellyn Davis, and others. There are upon the premiſes two good dwelling houſes, with two rooms on a floor, large barn, commodious ſtables, and ſundry other convenient buildings, all in good order; 10 acres of excellent watered meadow made, and a conſiderable quantity more may be made at a ſmall expence; a good bearing orchard, with a great variety of excellent fruit; about 50 acres of plough-land, the remainder is woodland, principally white and black oak, cheſtnut, hickory, &c. a great part of which is large and very ſuitable for ſhip building, ſtaves, and many other valuable purpoſes, being about two miles from a landing on Schuylkill, and a ſhort mile from a ſaw mill. The land is well known to be equal in quality to any in the county, and within a convenient diſtance of market.

Perſons inclining to purchaſe, may veiw the farm any time before the day of ſale, by applying to GEORGE RORK, on the premiſes. But a very ſmall part of the money is wanting; the purchaſer may have a long credit for the remainder, on giving ſecurity and paying intereſt. Jan. 21, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ISAAC VAUGHAN, late of Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to come and ſettle the ſame with the ſubſcriber, within four weeks from the date hereof; and all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, within four weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will be excluded.

First Month 24, 1785. JESSE ELLIS, Executor ¶

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe, in Cheſter, on Thurſday, the 10th of February next, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M. a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Bethel, containing 75 acres, bounded by lands of Abraham Robinſon, Iſaac Ford and others; this land abounds with white oak timber fit for ſawing. Late the eſtate of John Ford, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 10th day of February next, at the Court-houſe, in Cheſter, at the hour of two o'clock, P. M. one full and equal half part in 40 acres, part cleared land, and part timber. Late the eſtate of Thomas Collins and William Smith, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by § WILLIAM GIBBONS.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 11th of February next, a Meſſuage, now occupied as a public houſe, with 90 acres of land, beautifully ſituated for a view of the river Delaware, bounded by lands of Eliſha Price, Eſq; in the townſhip of Ridley; the ſale to be opened on the premiſes at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. Late the eſtate of Sketchly Morton, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the day laſt above mentioned, at the hour of one o'clock, P. M. a Meſſuage and 104 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Ridley, bounded by lands of Michael Fries, Jeremiah Andrews and others; now occupied as a public houſe, known by the name of the White Horſe; the ſale to open on the premiſes at the hour above mentioned. Late the eſtate of John Bryan, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by § WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the day laſt above mentioned, at the hour of four o'clock, P. M. at the White Horſe, near the premiſes, a Lot of Woodland, containing ſeven acres and three quarters, well timbered, adjoining lands of Benjamin Paſchall and others. Late the eſtate of Jacob Rudolph, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, January 24 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 14th day of February next, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premiſes, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of New-London, bounded by lands of David Jarrett, Charity Montgomery, John Spencer and others. Late the eſtate of John Robinſon, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by § WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed by the Commiſſioners of the county, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 15th day of February next, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premiſes, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 236 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Nottingham taken in execution as the eſtate of Patrick Mulloy, and to be ſold by

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the firſt of April next,

A PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, ſituated in Charleſton townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, about two miles above the Valley Forge, containing 235 acres, bounded by lands of William Moor, deceaſed, Patrick Anderſon and others, on which there are erected two dwelling houſes, one of them having two rooms on a floor, a large barn and ſtabling, with about 16 acres of good meadow watered by a never-failing ſtream, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; alſo two good bearing orchards, two ſpring-houſes, with never-failing ſprings of water, about 70 acres of good woodland, the remainder good arable and paſture land. Credit will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, is deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, living at the upper end of Germantown, Philadelphia county. PHILIP CARE.

N. B. If not ſold before the latter end of March, it will be rented. January 29. 1785. ¶

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh Servant Man, named ALEXANDER PORTER, 20 years of age, dark brown hair, lately cut, a down ſower look, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. Had on and took with him a new felt hat, a full ſuit of home made cloaths, light coloured wooden buttons on the coat, horn ditto on the jacket and breeches, three old ſhirts, ſtriped trowſers, copperas and white, one pair white ribbed yarn ſtockings, one pair ribbed grey ditto, two good axes. It is ſuppoſed that he went in company with a James Johnſton, lately from Ireland, a freſh looking fellow, has a ſore leg; it is probable that they will change their cloaths and names. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES BOYD.

Sadſbury, Cheſter county, January 25, 1785. ¶

THERE is now confined in the Work-Houſe of the city and county of Philadelphia, the following perſons, on ſuſpicion of being RUN AWAY SERVANTS,---viz. WILLIAM AGER, a boy of 14 years of age, ſays he belongs to John Matthews, near Harris's Ferry, on Suſquehanna.

ALLEY ANSLEY, ſays that ſhe belongs to Richard Kain, Tavern-keeper in Wilmington.

JAMES BAWSWORTH, a Negro Man, ſays that he came from Bartlett county, in Virginia, he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, thin viſage, ſays that he was born free.

TOM, a Negroe Man, ſays that he belongs to Robert Peoples, in Shippen's town, in Cumberland county.

The owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for their fees, in ſix weeks after date. CLEMENT SMITH, Keeper

Jan. 29, 1785. of the Work-Houſe.

An ALARM *to the Inhabitants of Pennſylvania.*

FRIENDS and Fellow-Citizens,-----you who have riſqued every thing that is dear for the preſervation of your liberty and property, beware leſt you ſurrender both where you the leaſt expect it. You have ſeen a law publiſhed for conſideration, for funding the public debt, and it becomes the duty of every good citizen to enquire and ſearch into its nature. You are therein to be taxed £76,945 17 6 per annum for twenty-five years, to ariſe out of your eſtates, and £123,932 per annum to come out of your pockets, by duties on goods imported, and ſundry other modes pointed out in the act, which duty, paid by the merchant on importation, muſt aſſuredly be added to the price of the goods when you buy them, and moſt probably the charge will be enlarged; ſo that, ultimately, the conſumer will inevitably pay the ſaid duty, and the merchant's commiſſion for advancing the money. For what think you is this enormous demand of above £200,000 made? To pay the arrears of your officers and ſoldiers, and to your citizens who furniſhed neceſſaries for the war! No.---Thoſe men, unfortunately for them, diſheartened by neglect, and deceived by artifice, have generally ſold their right to a ſett of ſpeculators for about one tenth part their value, who are now worrying you to provide funds to pay them an intereſt upon the whole original debt, and are leaving no means uneſſayed to extort it from you. Report ſays, that even ſome of the members of Aſſembly are deep in the meaſure. I contend that no man, who holds a ſingle certificate by purchaſe, hath a right to give a vote on a queſtion of ſuch magnitude. I call on you, gentlemen of the Aſſembly, to be deliberate in your proceedings, and not to hurry this bill through the Houſe in the early part of the ſeſſion, before you have heard the ſenſe of your conſtituents on the matter. Your receſs has been too ſhort to obtain their opinions---not a hundredth part of them in the country, I will venture to aſſert, ever ſaw the law. To rivet a tax of £200,000 per annum on the people for *twenty-five years* expreſs, and moſt probably *for ever*, is too ſerious an undertaking to become the work of a moment. The tax you now have in contemplation will require more than one half of the annual value of all the eſtates in Pennſylvania, and this to be applied to the emolument of a very few individuals, who have never paid or furniſhed a compenſation for it.

When the Proprietary eſtate was taken from them by government, the reaſon aſſigned was, that it gave an influence which would be ruinous to the liberties of Pennſylvania; and yet I find their whole eſtate was never rated higher in the provincial aſſeſments than £13 666 per annum, for which they paid a tax of £1024 11 1. Now, if this eſtate of £13666 per annum was deemed too dangerous to be veſted in a family, the greater part of whom reſided in England, and to whom I have been well informed not more than £12,000 was ever remitted in any one year, when all the heirs were reſidents in England; how much more dangerous muſt it be to the liberties of the people, to have (not £13,666 per annum) but near £200,000 per annum at the diſpoſal of a few men who have bought up the certificates and public ſecurities, and who will unite together as a firm band, firſt in ſupport of their own intereſt, and then to avail themſelves of that power and influence, which will neceſſarily be derived from ſuch an enormous ſum annually drawn from the ſweat and labor of their countrymen. Let this law be once eſtabliſhed, and adieu to the liberties of Pennſylvania.

You hear them cry up *public faith*----that public faith muſt be preſerved at all events----that the preſent poſſeſſor of a final ſettlement, or any other public ſecurity, is entitled to the whole conſideration, as juſtly as the firſt holder------that if we deſtroy public faith in this inſtance, we ſhall be ruined for ever as a nation.----I aſk, what new charm exiſts in public faith now, more than four years ago?----what is become of *depreciation?*----is it a word whoſe ſound has ceaſed to vibrate in *your* ears, or is it only to be known and felt by thoſe poor fellows, who, after having ſpilt their blood in defending your liberties, have been compelled by ſtern neceſſity to alienate their certificates for one tenth of their value?----If every public ſecurity and pledge was to be put on the ſame footing, I ſhould not have a word to ſay. No man honors public faith, or execrates public wrong, more fervently than I do. *Equal juſtice* is my motto, and with this I wiſh to live and die. But, my fellow-citizens, you are not to confine your attention to theſe later tranſactions of our revolution. In order to judge of the true merits of this grand ſubject, the public faith, you muſt take a retroſpective view of public meaſures. Public juſtice will ever remain invariably the ſame, and the legiſlature who ſhall dare to adminiſter it partially muſt be viewed with horror, and deſerve the contempt and indignation of every virtuous man in the world. Let us remember, when we entered on the war our funds were ſo inadequate, that we were neceſſarily compelled to purſue the practice of other nations, and anticipate our taxes. This we effected, by ſtriking and emitting large ſums in paper, which all were enjoined to receive under heavy penalties. Your patience, my fellow-citizens, may perhaps be treſpaſſed on during my diſcuſſion of this ſubject; but it is of ſuch magnitude, both to ourſelves and poſterity, that I conjure you to ſit down calmly to the inveſtigation. It is neceſſary that we look over the laws which have paſſed from time to time on the ſubject of paper money, and note as we go along the true value from time to time, as eſtabliſhed afterwards by a ſcale of depreciation, until it reached 75 for one; after which time I ſhall make uſe of what is called the merchants ſcale.

Jan. 29, 1777, A law paſſed to oblige all perſons to receive old reſolve money and old loan-office money, together with the dollar emiſſions of Congreſs, in payment of all debts, equal to gold and ſilver---*depreciation* one and an half for one.

March 20, 1777, Two hundred thouſand pounds was emitted by Aſſembly, and made legal tender---*depreciation* two for one.

Dec. 23, 1777, Old loan-office money directed to be received for diſcharge of mortgages, and ſo to continue during the whole time of payment of the annual quotas---*depreciation* four for one.

Jan. 2, 1778, All kinds of goods were made ſeizable at limitted prices, to be paid for in continental money, valuing wheat at 12s. per buſhel, and other things in the ſame proportion----*depreciation* four for one.

March 23, 1778, All the old paper money was declared null and void, and directed to be exchanged at the treaſury for continental---*depreciation* five for one.

April 1, 1778, Prices of goods again limitted, viz. wheat at 12s. and other things in proportion---*depreciation* ſix for one.

May 25, 1778, Limitation of prices ſuſpended---*depreciation* five for one.

Sept. 1778, Act for ſeizing goods repealed---*depreciation* five for one.

April 3, 1779, All ſurplus proviſion made ſeizable at appraiſed prices---*depreciation* ſeventeen for one.

April 5, 1779, Hard money prohibited being uſed in buying and ſelling, or renting houſes or lands, under penalty of forfeiture of the value ſo agreed for---*depreciation* ſeventeen for one.

Oct. 8, 1779, All goods bought in the ſtate were to be ſold at no higher advance than 25 per cent. on the price paid for the ſame, under ſevere penalties---*depreciation* thirty for one.

Oct. 9, 1779, Wheat and flour again made ſeizable at appraiſed prices, for a particular ſervice, the Commiſſioners to have four dollars per barrel commiſſions, and 12 dollars per day---*depreciation* thirty for one.

Nov. 7, 1779. Fees of officers of government made payable in wheat, valuing a buſhel at 10s.---*depreciation* thirty-eight and an half for one.

March 1, 1780, Lands granted to ſoldiers, not to pay tax during life, if *unalienated*---*depreciation* ſixty-one for one.

March 23, 1780, Wheat made ſeizable, and payable in iſland money, about to be emitted, equal to gold and ſilver.

March 25, 1780, One hundred thouſand pounds State-Iſland money ſtruck, to be redeemed in four years by ſale of the iſland and other public ground, not made legal tender in all caſes----*depreciation* ſixty-one for one.

May 31, 1780, Tender of continental money ſuſpended, except for all contracts made ſubſequent to Nov. 1, 1779, when it was thirty-eight and an half for one---*depreciation* fifty-nine for one.

June 1, 1780, The act for redeeming bills of credit recites the act of Congreſs of 18th March, for reduction of continental money to forty for one---*depreciation* ſixty one and an half for one.

Dec. 19, 1780, Continental ſtate money declared legal tender, under penalty of forfeiture of the ſum for the firſt offence, and impriſonment during the war for the ſecond, and loſs of one half of the offender's real and perſonal eſtate---*depreciation* ſeventy-five for one.

Dec. 23, 1780, The £100,000 iſland money was made legal tender, under penalty of forfeiture and impriſonment for the firſt and ſecond offence; and one dollar ſtate money was rated equal to ſeventy-five continental; and Council were directed to fix by proclamation, every month, the rate at which continental ſhould be eſtimated, when compared with ſtate----*depreciation* ſeventy-five for one.

April 3, 1781, Declares a ſcale of depreciation, by which all continental money contracts are to be adjuſted, commencing Jan. 1, 1777, at one and an half for one, and ending Feb. 1781, at ſeventy-five for one, at which time, by the merchants ſcale, it was one hundred and twenty for one---and at the paſſing of the act, viz. April 3, *depreciation* was one hundred and forty.

April 7, 1781, Five hundred thouſand pounds ſtate money directed to be emitted, and made legal tender in all caſes, on pain of forfeiture-- *depreciation, in continental*, one hundred and fifty---and *depreciation, in ſtate*, two for one. All continental money was prohibited paſſing for taxes, or other public dues, but was to be exchanged at the treaſury for ſtate money, at ſuch rates as Council ſhould monthly declare to be its relative value to ſtate money, called *ſpecie*.

April 10, 1781, The city lots were ordered for ſale, to redeem the iſland money, which iſland was then chiefly ſold---*depreciation, in continental*, one hundred and fifty.

May 4, 1781, A proclamation was iſſued by Council, the Hon. Mr. Reed then Preſident, fixing the value of a ſtate dollar to be one hundred and ſeventy-five continental, but by the merchants ſcale, it was two hundred and twenty-five for one---and ſtate money at three for one. The proclamation created ſuch ſpeculation, confuſion and convulſion in trade, by valuing a ſtate dollar at one hundred and ſeventy-five continental, which but an hour before paſſed for only ſeventy-five dollars, that all confidence in paper was inſtantly deſtroyed; for it was found that ſuch a power lodged with Council was capable of being applied to very deſtructive purpoſes, creating eſtates for thoſe who were in the ſecret of what Council intended. Whilſt a ſtate dollar remained fixed at the value of ſeventy-five dollars continental, they were both perfectly underſtood, and went gradually down hill together, and operated exactly in the ſame manner as if the words *ſeventy-five* had been wrote on each ſtate dollar bill. The reſult was, that ſtate money inſtantly ſunk to four for one------or, in other words, continental money, which the day before was at two hundred and twenty-five for one, ſunk inſtantly to ſeven hundred for one, and became entirely out of circulation, as well as ſtate money, which, from this hour, began to be a mere object of ſpeculation, ſinking before the middle of the month to ſix for one, but before the month was out it reſtored itſelf to four for one, at which rate it remained for a long time. Its gradual appreciation to its preſent value, viz. one and an half for one, is freſh in every man's mind, occaſioned by the daily demands to pay off taxes.

I have judged it neceſſary to give this ſketch or hiſtory of our money laws, to ſhew that, during the periods in which the tender laws exiſted in their various ſhapes, the people of Pennſylvania were unavoidably ſufferers in a very high degree, both by the continental and the ſtate money. By the former many deſerving honeſt whigs, as well as others, loſt from 5s. to 10s. 15s. and at laſt 19s. 8d. out of every pound paid in; and by the ſtate money they ſuffered to the amount of one fourth, one half, and three fourths of ſuch payments, before the tender laws were repealed; and yet, ſo embarraſſing was our ſituation, and ſo deranged were our public affairs, that the evil appeared without a remedy----and yet it was an evil which was by no means equally and univerſally felt.

I ſhall take the liberty to extract from the laws, the opinion entertained by the Aſſembly June 1, 1780, the preſent Speaker, Mr. Bayard, then in the chair.---They ſay, "And whereas the depreciation of the currency of the United States, now in circulation, and the ſpeculation which has taken place in conſequence thereof, have opened a door to numerous frauds, and may operate to the general injury of virtue and morality, and to the great diſhonor of the ſtate, unleſs timely prevented: And whereas the proſpect of an appreciation, unleſs regulated on juſt and equitable principles, might likewiſe be followed by a train of evils as pernicious as thoſe we have already experienced, and not only encourage, but enable ſuch perſons, as have obtained *large ſums for ſmall value*, to derive an undue advantage therefrom, &c. And whereas the evils and inconveniencies hitherto attending the depreciation of the currency of the United States have, in a great meaſure, been balanced by a real reduction and diſcharge of a very great part of the national debt, inſomuch that it would now be a *manifeſt public injuſtice, as well as a burthen intolerable to be borne*, to tax the good people of this ſtate to *pay that part of the debt over again*, which, by a kind of common conſent, has been diſcharged by the depreciation," &c.----they therefore fixed the depreciation in this tax-law at forty for one, agreeable to recommendation of Congreſs.

Poſſeſſed of ſentiments like theſe, I aſk how the hon. gentleman, Mr. Bayard, who now ſits in the chair, can give countenance to a law, which has for its principle that very ſpeculation which was ſo juſtly execrated by him in 1780, when the Houſe was almoſt wholly compoſed of conſtitutionaliſts. But notwithſtanding this declaration of the Houſe, it was univerſally known, that by the operation of the tender laws the tax was of a moſt unequal nature, and that many widows, orphans, and whole families were reduced to a ſtate of beggary, by being compelled to receive their debts, principal and intereſt, down to the very moment, when a year's intereſt of 100l. would not purchaſe them a pound of butter, and all under colour of ſupporting the credit of our money, and the *public faith*. When the evil became ſo enormous as to excite general deteſtation, the tender laws were repealed.

Now, my fellow-citizens, I wiſh to draw your attention to the following points. You find that perſons of every deſcription, whether widows, orphans, aged or decrepid, were compelled to receive this depreciating medium in all payments equal to gold and ſilver, until the value of a pound was reduced down to four-pence. The idea was conſtantly inculcated, that the depreciation of the money was occaſioned by the tories and diſaffected, and not by its extra quantity, and that it would certainly be reſtored to its true declared nominal value. Nay, Congreſs, by a public addreſs, dated but a very ſhort time before their depreciating act came out, which reduced the money to forty for one, promiſed that the value ſhould be inviolably preſerved, otherwiſe America would appear, in the eyes of the world, "like a common proſtitute amongſt virtuous matrons." I quote from memory, but I think I am right in the words. Thus encouraged, hundreds and thouſands received the money in payment for old debts, equal to gold, truſting to the public faith, many keeping it by them, and ſome placing it out at intereſt to thoſe who had leſs faith in its appreciation, whilſt others were conſtrained to ſpend it for their daily ſupport, which ſwallowed it up with the rapidity of a whirlpool. If Congreſs invited, and the ſtate of Pennſylvania enforced its circulation, they could perſevere in the meaſure on no other ground, than a firm determination to ſupport the public faith, otherwiſe they acted as highwaymen and robbers. Let us examine the face of a continental bill, thus forced upon a creditor.-----"This bill entitles the bearer to receive Sixty Spaniſh milled Dollars, or the value thereof, in gold or ſilver, according to a reſolution paſſed by Congreſs at Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1778."---With this ſolemn motto----"*Deus regnat, exultet terra.*"-----What think you of the words.-----Where will you find a certificate of any kind more deſcriptive of the public faith being pledged-----and "God" is called to witneſs their ſincerity and their integrity. If this is not a pledge of public faith to the man, who, at the peril of his life in ſome caſes, has been forced to receive ſuch a bill in lieu of ſo many hard dollars, I am bold to declare that the motto ought to have been reverſed, and in plain Engliſh thus----"*The devil reigns, and let hell rejoice.*"

But I cannot admit that public injury was intended. The fatality of war brought on the horrid train of ruined fortunes and broken faith. All I contend for is, that the preſent ſpeculators in certificates deſerve no more favor, under the ſtandard of public faith, than the ſpeculators in continental money, and much leſs than thoſe who were compelled to receive it in lieu of hard money, of bona fide contract. Who forced theſe gentlemen to buy their public ſecurities, which they now call on the public to make good? have they taken them for hard money debts, pound for pound? or were they fearful of being caſt into priſon, and forfeiting one half of their eſtates by the refuſal? In the name of juſtice, in the name of ſound policy, and for the honor of government, I beg to be told what is meant by the clamor now raiſed for the ſupport of public faith, which does not operate in full force for the payment of every continental dollar thus obtruded on a creditor. Does public faith mean loſs to one ſett of men, and gain to another? Does public faith mean fulfilment of contract to later creditors, and neglect and contempt of others, who truſted or ſubmitted to the laws at an early date, when our lives and our liberties were at ſtake? Does public faith declare, that to pay thoſe who have loſt by the laws 19s8d in the pound "*would be a burthen intolerable to be borne*," but that full payment to ſuch as have ſpeculated in certificates and final ſettlements at one-fifth, one-eighth or one-tenth of their nominal amount, is virtue, is patriotiſm, is national honor and ſound policy.

"Video meliora proboque---deteriora ſequor."

What think you will be the feelings of that man, who has loſt 19s8 in the pound, whan he is called on to pay the preſent tax, and is told that it is for the ſupport of national honor and public faith? Will he not probably make this enquiry---"pray, Mr. Taxgatherer, is this tax intended to reſtore to me a part of my 19s8, or are you come to demand the laſt groat?"---What, think ye, will be the emotions of the ſoldier's heart, returned to his labor and his farm with a ſhattered conſtitution, when he is called on to pay his quota of this very ſum which was once juſtly his own, but which the cold hand of government ſuffered to be torn from him by the diſtreſſing calls of his unprovided family---no friend to cheer or encourage him to preſerve his little all---not a friend to be found to inform him of the deſigns of government---but he was ſuffered to fall a prey to the men, who now are preparing to deride his misfortunes, and to compel him to pay a tax for his neceſſities. But be it known, that a ſpirit is yet left in the land to fruſtrate every deep laid ſcheme of power and grandeur. The people of Pennſylvania are not to be bled to death, under the ſpecious pretence of public faith.

Not content with a chance of veſting your ſpeculations in the purchaſe of the public back lands, you reject them, as at preſent unworthy of your notice, and graſp at the little remaining caſh we have amongſt us, and daringly call for more than half the annual income of the whole eſtates in the government to be entailed on you for ever, not for twenty-five years only, as your bill pretends, but to the very laſt hour of the exiſtence of the ſtate. Had you been content to have looked to the back lands for payment, ſelling them at *public ſale*, payable in public ſecurities, you might poſſibly have heard leſs on the ſubject, as they moſt probably would have ſwallowed up all your demands, both principal and intereſt; for not a farthing would I grant you, until every acre was ſold at *public ſale*.

But here I wiſh to be thoroughly underſtood, that I do not mean to include the original holders of public ſecurities, the unalienated creditors. Theſe men I in general commiſerate, and wiſh them to be paid the very uttermoſt farthing in good hard caſh, or an annual intereſt, until we are able to complete the principal.----It is the ſpeculators I ſet my face againſt. *If they* are to be paid, I inſiſt, and juſtice warrants my demand, that all the old paper money and continental money creditors ſhall be thrown into the ſcale, and we will make the beſt dividend we can. I am ſenſible it will make a bankrupt of the ſtate; but, if public faith calls for the law now before you, it equally demands payment for every paper dollar now exiſting in the ſtate. And to purſue the matter to the very extent of juſtice, every loſer by depreciation hath a right to have his loſs liquidated by the Comptroller, and to come in for a ſhare. Then let us hear no more of public faith in favor of a ſett of ſpeculators, when the real ſufferers are to raiſe the money to pay them. Let the patriots of 1780, when (as I ſaid before) Mr. Bayard was in the chair, as he now is, adopt the language of that hour, and declare, that to enact a law "to enable ſuch perſons, as have obtained large ſums for ſmall value, to derive an undue advantage therefrom, would be a burthen intolerable to be borne." This was your declaration in that day, and you are now called on to renew it. The people are not to be trifled with. Thoſe who are to pay the tax, now attempted to be impoſed on them, are in numbers againſt you 95 out of every 100, and they are ſunk beneath that character which procured them their independence, if they ſubmit to the preſent law, which is founded in ambition, avarice and injuſtice. Sell the public lands at public ſale, and take your pay there, and I hold my peace. But if you perſiſt to cram this law down our throats, I forewarn you that it *will be reſiſted*. We are not to be dragooned by men, whom we have appointed to make juſt and equal laws for the benefit of the people, and not for their own and their friends emolument.

Friends and fellow-citizens, I have diſcharged my duty towards you and poſterity, in laying theſe matters thus cloſely before you, and I beſeech you attentively to conſider them. I could not lay down my head in peace without ſounding the alarm, and entering my ſolemn proteſt againſt a law, which hath ſlavery interwoven in every line.

CENTINEL.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

IN a late paper, publiſhed by you, it is ſtated that there are upwards of fifty Preſbyterians in our Houſe of Aſſembly. I apprehend you were well aſſured of the truth of this fact, before you would give a ſanction to it, by conveying it to the public through your paper. I have been endeavoring to find out who theſe members repreſent. Not the non-jurors, for they have no right to ſay a word, let the Aſſembly do as they pleaſe. Do they repreſent all other ranks of people? was the next queſtion I put to myſelf, and before I had reſolved it, the following anecdote was related to me.

About the time of the meeting of the laſt ſeſſion of the preſent Aſſembly, a new member came to town from ------ county. He put up his horſe at Mr. -------- --------'s tavern, and there enquired where Mr. George Bryan lived, and informed his hoſt that "his congregation had put him into the Aſſembly, and had

ordered him, as he was a new hand, and did not understand politics, to go to Mr. Bryan, and ask his directions how to vote."--- This coming thro' a channel that gives it weight, my question was easily answered.---They are the representatives of the several Presbyterian congregations throughout the counties. And this will account for Mr. Bryan's influence being greater than the King of Great-Britain, with all his treasury officers, can arrive at, in the corrupt and venal Parliament of Britain. Mr. Bryan's being able to turn out a faithful Clerk of the House, whose integrity and abilities had been long approved, and substitute his son in his room, is no longer unaccountable. And, considering his power and influence, it will be wonderful if there be a single Episcopalian, Lutheran, Methodist, Quaker or Catholic, left in any office above a Constable or Overseer of the Poor.

CATHOLIC.

To the PEOPLE of PENNSYLVANIA.

THERE are some men so naturally wrong-headed, that they cannot even do a *just* thing, but in an *unjust* manner. I am led to make this reflection, by observing the effect which the bill for funding the public securities has had upon the minds of all ranks of people. It has excited every where the greatest uneasiness, and the most alarming apprehensions.

Very different was the fate of the law passed in March, 1783, for paying a year's interest on certificates. This law gave general satisfaction, and relieved the wants of thousands.

The principal reason why the funding bill is so odious is, that it is followed by a law for disposing of the state lands for Thirty Pounds per hundred acres. I forget the name of this law---but I think it ought to be called---"A law for *giving away* the lands of the state (the only property the state now owns) to surveyors and land-jobbers *only*, and for fixing upon the good people of Pennsylvania a debt of £200,000 a year for ever, and for other purposes therein *not* mentioned." --If this law takes place, the whole state of Pennsylvania, if set up at public vendue, will not be worth, in seven years, £100,000.

The old law, passed last year, for selling the lands at public vendue, would have sunk the greatest part of the debt in two years.

Why should the back lands be given away to land-jobbers for Thirty Pounds an hundred acres, and not sold, like confiscated estates and city lots, at public vendue?

The Indian lands alone, settled, by force and fraud, by a banditti in the service of the *state fugalman*, G. B----, would sell, it is said, for above £200,000.----They are now to be given away to a few speculators, in the city of Philadelphia and Northumberland county, for about £1,000.

I hope the Assembly will be arrested in their attempts to alienate the state. For this purpose, let remonstrances be set on foot every where, and let the citizens of Philadelphia (who must pay one-third of the tax imposed by the funding bill) express their abhorrence of it, connected as it is with the landlaw, by a few spirited resolves and instructions in a TOWN MEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.

The following is the substance of a circular letter sent to all the Ministers of the Emperor of Germany, at the foreign Courts, dated October 23, 1784: Which is considered in Europe as a DECLARATION of war.

"YOU are not ignorant of the origin and the consequences of the differences lately arisen between the Emperor and the Republic of the United Provinces; of the complaints and well-founded claims which his Imperial Majesty has long had against the States-General; of the offer which, notwithstanding that, his Majesty made to them, to arrange those matters amicably with them; the conferences which have been established in consequence for that purpose at Brussels; and lastly, the ultimatum, which, with a view to abridge the negociation, the Emperor was pleased to remit to the States General.

"By the non-performance and the violation of the treaties, which the Dutch practised on all occasions, apparently favourable to them, the shutting of the Scheldt has long been a submission not obligatory on the Austrian Low Countries, and the general face of the affairs of Europe is besides so different now from what it was at the conclusion of the treaty of Munster, that it is manifest the stipulation of that treaty which regards the Scheldt is really at present no object.

"The Emperor, notwithstanding this, was disposed to accommodate matters amicably with the Republic, even to the sacrifice of the most lawful and important claims; but the more his Majesty testified his readiness for this purpose, the less he has found on the part of the Republic. They have, on the contrary, endeavoured to raise all sorts of impediments to the success of the negociation, and for that end have persisted in sustaining and preserving a claim, to which, on account of so many contraventions to treaties, they can have no legitimate right.

"To prevent the injuries which the States-General had in view to establish thereby, contrary to the incontestible rights of his Imperial Majesty, and to leave no doubt of his unalterable resolution to adhere to the propositions contained in the ultimatum, his Majesty could not forbear determining to send to sea, from Antwerp, a ship under his flag, after having declared long enough before in what manner he should consider all violent opposition that might be made to the free passage of the said ship.

"The relation hereto annexed (as already given in this paper) contains the detail of the manner in which the Dutch insulted the Imperial flag, instead of continuing themselves in every case to their pretended right secretly, by protestations in form.

"His Imperial Majesty cannot therefore look on this fact but as an effective declaration of war on the part of the Republic.

"In consequence of which his Majesty hath already recalled the Baron de Reischach, who has hitherto been his Minister at the Hague, with orders to quit Holland without taking leave of the States-General; and all the necessary dispositions have been equally made for assembling without delay, in the Low Countries, an army of 80,000 Imperial troops, which his Majesty proposes to augment as circumstances may require.

"The Emperor flatters himself, that these measures will be considered by all the impartial part of Europe as the natural consequences of an hostility so manifest, and a fact by which his dignity has been so grievously wounded. You will be pleased, Sir, to explain yourself on this occasion, in consequence of all the matters abovementioned."

We shall here give, per contra, the paper delivered by the Dutch Ministers at Brussels to Comte Belgiojoso.

"THE Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Republic of the United Provinces having received from his Excellency Comte Belgiojoso, his Imperial Majesty's orders, signifying, that by the conduct, which his Majesty stiles an insult offered to his flag, the Republic is supposed to have begun hostilities, in consequence of which Baron Reischach has been recalled: The aforesaid Dutch Ministers beg leave most forcibly to insist on the declaration delivered by them to his Excellency Comte Belgiojoso, on the part of the States; that the latter protesting, that as their sole aim was to support their incontrovertible right, they cannot be suspected of any hostile aggression, which is the less to be laid to their charge, that they positively declared not to stand any ways answerable for the consequences that may ensue from the particular construction which his Imperial Majesty may be pleased to put upon the affair.

"The Republic, far from being considered in the light of a power having acted offensively, still persist in their peaceable dispositions; but if, unfortunately, such dispositions can have no influence on the mind of his Imperial Majesty, though the States still preserve some hopes to the contrary, the Republic will find itself in the disagreeable necessity of having recourse to such means as the right of nature and nations entitles it to. Hoping that Divine Providence, and the applauding voice of the neutral powers, will assist in maintaining the Republic in the just defence of its dearest rights.

Given at Brussels, October 30, 1784.

Signed, BARON HOP,
W. A. LESTEVENON,
P. VAN LEYDE,
P. E. VAN DE PERRE.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, dated November 8.

"Accounts have been received here, that last night the Dutch broke one of their dykes near Lillo, by which several persons were drowned. They attempted to break a second, but were prevented by the Imperial troops. This event has spread an alarm at Ostend, and has occasioned an extraordinary diligence in compleating the works on the ramparts there.

Extract of a letter from Altona, November 5.

"This day we had the certain news that the Emperor had declared war against the Dutch."

It is confidently asserted, that an express arrived yesterday to government from Paris, with advice that a change has taken place in the French Ministry, in consequence of which, Mons. de Vergennes is out and Cardinal Bernis appointed in his room. The abilities of the former are allowed to be greatly superior to the latter.

By private letters from Amsterdam we learn, that war is actually commenced between the Emperor and the Republic; that the most vigorous measures and operations are pursuing on both sides; and that the Emperor hath ordered 80,000 troops to march towards the Low Countries. In consequence of which 40,000 Prussians and 40,000 French auxiliaries were immediately set in motion, to join the forces of the United Provinces.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Jan. 11, 1785.

"Our state is now likely to be involved in all the horrors of party, occasioned by a bill, brought into Assembly by our Premier, Mr. Chase, for laying a tax of four shillings per poll upon all the inhabitants of the state, for the purpose of paying the Clergy, leaving to every individual to fix upon his own Clergyman.

"The law has had two readings, when 26 were for it and 24 against it; but Mr. Chase, not wishing to risk it, had the final decision postponed until the next session, when I expect and hope it will be negatived. The Church People are pretty generally for it, but all the other societies are almost unanimously against it, as they consider any religious compulsion a violation of their natural rights; they talk loudly of resisting it by force."

A correspondent says---"I have just had the pleasure of reading a pamphlet, intituled "*The seventh Essay on Finance*," a piece replete with such good sense, and such strong and yet familiar reasoning, that it must strike every reader with conviction, and I hope will be of general use, as it seems adapted to every capacity. As our fate will soon be decided with regard to the funding bill, I could wish the essay above mentioned was translated into the German language, and generally dispersed throughout the state."

On Saturday night last, about nine o'clock, a young man was stopped at the corner of Front and Arch-streets, by a fellow who first seized him by the collar, then knocked him down with a club; but some people coming to his assistance, the fellow, after kicking him several times, made off. The young man had one of his ribs broke, lost a dollar, and part of the chain of his watch.

On the 25th ult. departed this life, at Bethlehem, in Northampton county, Mr. HENRY VAN VLECK, late of New-York, Merchant, in the 63d year of his age.

*** The pieces signed ARISTIDES and ANDROMACHE are received, and shall be inserted in our next.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Precisely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

To the FREEMEN of the County of MONTGOMERY.

GENTLEMEN,

AS the measures taken at the late meeting of the county, held at the house of George Egert, in order to shew the sense of the county, respecting the removal of the seat of Justice to a more suitable and satisfactory spot, did not prove sufficient; it is hereby requested that each township in the county of Montgomery will call a township meeting, and nominate three persons to attend a county meeting, to be held at the house of George Egert, in the township of Whitemarsh, on Thursday, the 17th of February next, in order that all those that desire a removal may join in proposing one certain place to the General Assembly, and thereby remove all doubts as to the sense of the county at large. Jan. 29, 1785.

LANDS FOR SALE.

PART of the real estate of Robert Callender, late of the township of Middleton, in the county of Cumberland, deceased, about 3000 acres of unimproved land, situate on the waters of Jack's Creek, which empty into Juniata at a short distance in the said county; the whole lying nearly in a body, and abounds with the best of timber and meadow ground. A plantation of 200 acres, situate in the township of Middleton, within two miles of the town of Carlisle; on this plantation 100 acres are clear, including about 20 acres of meadow, which may be watered with a never-failing and strong stream; the remaining 100 acres is loaded with a sufficiency of the best of timber. These lands will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash or short credit, and good titles will be made for the whole, by the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the aforesaid Robert Callender.

FRANCES REID, Executrix,
Cumberland county, WILLIAM NEILE,
Middleton township, WILLIAM IRWIN, & } Exec.
Jan. 27, 1785. MATTHIAS SLOUGH, }

February 1, 1785.

On the 17th day of this instant will be exposed to sale, by way of public vendue,

A PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, situate in Limerick township, Montgomery county, containing 74 acres, joining to lands of Edward Boulton and others, whereon is a square log dwelling-house, a log barn, a good spring of water near the door, a good bearing orchard, and about six acres of watered meadow; the place is in good repair; late the property of Francis Hoven, deceased. The title indisputable. Due attendance and reasonable credit will be given by

FRANCIS HOBSON, Administrator.

N. B. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the morning, at the house of John Stettler, near the premises. ‡

Easton, Northampton county, Jan. 15, 1785.

WAS committed to the goal of the said county, on the 23d ult. a certain William M'Gee, who acknowledges himself to be a servant to one Mr. Russell, of Philadelphia. His master is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away within eight weeks, otherwise he will be discharged, on paying his fees.

FREDERICK BARTHOLD, Gaoler.

Mathematical and Philosophical Correspondence.

QUESTION IV. (A prize of Abel's Trigonometry.)

A farmer in Chester county (I hear) left 210 acres of land, worth £2200, to be divided equally in value between his five children; but the quota assigned to the first was appraised 10s. per acre worse than that of the second, and the share of the second 10s. per acre worse than those of the other three.---*Each child's part of the said land is required.*

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On WEDNESDAY, the 23d of this instant, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Old Coffee House, if not sold before at private sale,

A LOT of GROUND, with a two story brick Messuage and Kitchen thereon erected, situate at the corner of Coomb's Alley and Chancery Lane, containing in front on said alley 16 feet 8 inches, and in length on Chancery Lane 52 feet, subject to a ground-rent of 33/4 per annum.

Also a LOT, in Kensington, containing in front on Queen-street (commonly called Point road) 100 feet, and crossing King-street into the river Delaware, with the same front of 100 feet on said river; bounded by lots of Baker and Spencer.

The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, or by enquiring of BRYAN WILKINSON, and
Philad. Feb. 1, 1785. JAMES ASH.

LOST or STOLEN, in or near the city of Philadelphia, a silver WATCH, maker's name Wagstaffe, London, and on the dial-plate David Gibson, Kingsess. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to JOHN POLLERD, carver, in Chesnut-street, shall have TWO DOLLARS reward. If offered for sale, all watchmakers and others are desired to stop the same, with the party.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES STEEL, late of this city, House Carpenter, are desired to pay the same, and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, in order for settlement, to

WILLIAM GARRIGUES Administrator.

If JOHN STEEL, who came from Ireland in the year 1775, will apply as above directed, he may hear of something to his advantage.

Several LOTS on the west side of Third-street, in the Northern Liberties, for sale. §

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, in the night of the 8th ult. from the subscriber, in West Fallowfield township, Chester county, a servant Man named JOHN DONNALLY, about 5 feet, 7 or 8 inches high, 26 or 27 years old, short black hair, squint look, thin visage, hollow cheeks, has a halt in his walk, one thigh smaller than the other; had on a light blue coat, regimental fashion, the buttons taken off, a light coloured jacket edged with red, blue breeches and stockings, ribbed, his shoes new soaled, with copper buckles, took with him, a light coloured great coat, with wooden buttons on the breast and sleeves, a pale blue jacket, half worn, with metal buttons on the breast, and a linen jacket striped with orange colour, a flax linen shirt, a woollen hat and his name on the lining, a pocket handkerchief stamped with blue dots; it is supposed he has got a pass; he is a Weaver by trade. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by † JAMES BLACK.

Francony township, Montgomery county, Jan. 28, 1785.

IF ADAM SCHWARTZ, late of Northampton county (from whence it is said he moved into New-Jersey) is yet living, he is requested to call upon the subscriber within one year from the date hereof, for a legacy left him by his brother Michael Schwartz, deceased, otherwise the subscriber, the executor of the said deceased, will pay the money to the other heirs.

‡ GEORGE HERTZEL.

Mount Hope, near Hopewell,

WANTED a number of wood-cutters immediately, where good encouragement will be given, and ready money paid for cord-wood cutting, by applying to the manager at Mount Hope above-mentioned.

N. B. Early in the spring will be also wanted at said place, a number of colliers, carpenters, waggoners and labouring hands, who will likewise meet with great encouragement from

Jan. 29, 1785. ¶ 4 w. PETER GRUBB, sen.

TO BE SOLD,

A MOST Valuable PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, containing 150 acres, situate in Easttown township, Chester county, about 15 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and within one mile of the sign of the Spread Eagle, on Lancaster road, convenient to mills and places of worship, and adjoining Radnor Church lands; 50 acres of which are choice woodland, well timbered, 25 acres are excellent watered meadow, and the remainder the best of plough-land, in good order, and equal in quality to any land in the county for winter and summer grain, and pasture; on which are erected a stone dwelling-house, near two stories high, two rooms on the lower floor, and three above, with a stone kitchen adjoining, a large frame barn, and a stone shed for cattle, 52 feet long by 14 feet wide, and 20 feet high, a stone spring-house, 24 feet long by 16 feet wide, one story high, over an excellent spring of water, and an orchard of 300 engrafted apple trees of choice fruit, English Duke and red cherry trees and black plumb trees. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to Peter Thomson, in Race-street, Philadelphia, or the subscriber, living at Reading furnace, in Chester county.

¶ SAMUEL VANLEER.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 14th of November last, out of the subscriber's pasture, at Point-no-point, a bright bay HORSE COLT, about two years and an half old, was hurt on his near shoulder. Whoever takes up said colt and brings him to the owner, in Philadelphia, in Apple Tree-Alley, shall have the above reward, paid by WILLIAM BASTIAN.

Also came at the same time to the subscriber's place, a roan HORSE, about six years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

January 12, 1785. ¶ WILLIAM BASTIAN.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in the township of Pennsborough, Chester county, containing 188 acres, about 8 miles from the borough of Wilmington, pleasantly situated, a good two story stone house, and a good kitchen, a good stone spring-house, with a good frame barn and stables, an excellent good young orchard, &c. One half of said tract being well timbered, with eight acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made. Any person inclinable to purchase may, by applying to the owner, living on the premises, be shewn the place, and informed of the terms of sale. § GEORGE BROWN.

Choice PICKLES,

SUCH as Walnuts, Mangoes, Pockmillions, Cucumbers and Beans; also Ketchup and Walnut Liquor, Wine Bitters, Lavender Compound, and good Pickling Vinegar, to be had of MARGARET TROTTER, Mid-way in Elfrith's-Alley.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

ABOUT six o'clock, on Thursday evening, the 20th instant, the subscriber was stopped on the Ridge road, about two miles from this city, by two Men on horseback, who robbed him of One Hundred and Nine Pounds, chiefly silver, with which they made off thro' Turner's Lane, towards Germantown road. One of the robbers appeared to be a lusty man, the other of a middle size, they both wore great coats, and rode dark coloured horses, but it being dark, a further description of them could not be observed. Whoever secures said robbers, with the money, so that they be brought to Justice, and the money recovered, shall have the above reward, or FORTY DOLLARS for the robbers, and in proportion for the money recovered, paid by JACOB VANFOSSEN, Collector of Worcester township, Montgome y county. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE WALKER, victualler, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, by bond, bill, book account, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are defired to bring them in duly attested, in order to be settled by

Jan. 25, 1785. JOHN EVERHART, DAVID EVERHART } Administrators.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Leacock township, Lancaster county, an Irish servant man, named WILLIAM DUNBAR, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, has black eyes, and hair a little curled; had on when he went away a short blue coat and jacket, a little round hat, buckskin breeches. He ran off the 25th day of December, 1784, and has worked at the weaving business in Ireland, and it is likely he will incline to follow that business, and it is supposed he has stolen his indenture, as it is missing. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

† WILLIAM WHITEHILL.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LETT upon Ground-Rent for ever,

FIFTY-NINE LOTS of GROUND, situate on the west side of Second-street, and extending westward upon the intermediate streets to the east side of Fifth-street; they are divided into different sizes to accommodate purchasers and renters of every kind. The lots fronting the New Market are for sale only, most of the others will be rented or sold at the choice of the purchasers. The situation of the lots, the easy and beautiful out-let by South-street from the city to the country, and above all, the improving state of the New Market, which is intended to be built the whole length of the square the ensuing spring, render the situation as desirable as any unimproved part of the city plot. The lots at the corner of South-street and the New Market square are proposed to be retained, in order to erect a large commodious inn for the accommodation of travellers, and the inhabitants of the country who frequent the market, which inn is proposed to be built by subscribers, in whom the title will be vested upon reasonable terms.

Plans of the lots may be seen at the Coffee-House, at the City Coffee-House, in Front-street; Benjamin Shoemaker's, in Market-street; Dr. De Normandie's, in Burlington; Thomas Clifford and Myers Fisher, in Philadelphia. For the lots between Third-street, Fourth-street, South-street and Gaskell's-street, apply to BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER, and for the others, to

THOMAS CLIFFORD,
ctf JOHN ABRAHAM DE NORMANDIE, or
MYERS FISHER.

TO BE SOLD,

By virtue of an Order of Orphan's Court, at public Auction, on Monday, the 7th day of February next, on the premises,

THAT valuable PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, being the real estate of John Taylor, late of New-Castle county, deceased, adjoining to the village of St. George's, containing 160 acres, the arable land being beautifully divided in four 30 acre fields; this plantation is deemed to be one of the best in that neighbourhood, and produces all sorts of grain in abundance; the situation is delightful and healthy; there is on the premises, a good dwelling-house, with two rooms on a floor, kitchen, barn, stables, granary, with several other out-houses, a good well of water at the door, a large apple orchard, with a great variety of other fruit trees of different qualities. Also about 4 acres of good timothy meadow, and a sufficient quantity more may be made at a small expence.

Attendance and conditions of sale, will be made known on said day, by † ROBERT PORTER, Executor.

Christiana Bridge, January 18, 1785.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

On SATURDAY, the 26th of February next, on the premises, (if not Sold before at private Sale,)

THAT noted OLD TAVERN, in Hickory town, Plymouth township, Montgomery county, but late the county of Philadelphia, with 22 acres of good LAND, of which there is about 6 acres of woodland, some meadow and orchard, the house and sheds are of stone, log barn and stables, a good pump by the house, 15 miles from Philadelphia, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, which has been a noted stage these forty years. A good title will be given to the purchaser, and possession may be had the 1st of April next. Any person wanting to purchase may know the terms by applying to BENJAMIN MYERS, in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. If the above Tavern is not sold, it will be rented on the same day and place. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, this morning, from the subscriber, living in Walnut-street, near third-street, an Irish servant man named NEAL KERIGAN, a shoemaker by trade; he is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and pretty lusty; has large grey eyes, dark short hair, turned up before, a down look, and marked with the small-pox. Sailed from Ireland in the month of May last, in the brig Sisters, Captain Martin. Had on when he went away, an Irish drab short coat, with sugar loaf buttons, washed with silver; the coat is old, the right cuff is half torn off; leather breeches, considerably soiled; an old corduroy jacket, blue yarn stockings, and an old flapped hat. He has also been seen in the following dress, viz. a white broadcloth coat and jacket, with mother of pearl buttons, with a yellow rim and star in the centre, and corduroy breeches; he wears his hat flapped and low over his eyes. It is thought he intends to go to Ireland, in some of the first vessels that will sail. Whoever secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by § PAUL CONNOR.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. Philad. Jan. 19, 1785.

To be SOLD, a PLANTATION,

CONTAINING 135 acres, near 20 of which are woodland, situate on the west side of Schuylkill, in Lower-Merion, 9 miles from the city and one from Merion meeting-house; a good dwelling-house, barn, stables and other out-buildings, a stone spring-house over a valuable spring, two gardens, about 9 acres of meadow, a considerable part of which is watered by a stream running near the door, also a variety of Fruit-Trees thereon.

LIKEWISE, a house and lot of 30 acres adjoining the above, part of which is woodland and meadow. There is also a barn and orchard on said lot.

For terms apply to JEHU JONES, at the gulf-mill, NATHAN JONES, in Kingsessing, or the subscribers,

§ JAMES JONES, jun,
First Month 14, 1785. NORRIS JONES.

DELAWARE-STATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court, for the county of New-Castle, will be sold, on Thursday, the 17th of February next, on the premises, a valuable grist-mill, in good order, in which are two pair of burr stones, with a fan and screen; the bolting mills and hoistings all go by water. This mill is situate in Appoquinimink hundred, in the county aforesaid, being part of the real estate of Benjamin Noxon, deceased, and sold for the payment of his debts. Attendance will be given at the time and place of sale, by †

HENRY WARD PEARCE, Administrator.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL TRACT of LAND, containing 86 acres, old survey, with a fulling-mill thereon, in Christiana hundred, New-Castle county, on Delaware, within five miles of Wilmington, adjoining Brandywine creek, with a large stone dwelling-house, two stories high, with a stone kitchen, and draw-well of extraordinary water at the door, with barn, stable and waggon-house, orchard and 5 or 6 acres good meadow, part of which is watered out of the said mill race, and near 40 acres of good plough land, either for pasture or winter grain, the remainder under timber, the mill in order for business, with a good stone house and shop over it, and a considerable run of custom of the neighbourhood and likewise from the Jersey, the title indisputable. Any person inclinable to purchase may apply to CHRISTOPHER HOLLINGSWORTH, now in possession of the said place and mill, to know the terms. ¶ 5 w

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WHEREAS Nathaniel Dowdney, John Kenney, Lawrence Corn and John Cornwell, insolvent debtors, now confined in the goal of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, for debt, do hereby give public notice to all their creditors to appear at the Court-house, in Bridgetown, in Cumberland aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 22d of February next, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said debtors estates should not be made, and they discharged from prison, pursuant to said law.

NATHANIEL DOWDNEY,
JOHN KENNEY,
January 22, 1785. LAWRENCE CORN,
JOHN CORNWELL.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in St. George's hundred, New-Castle county, Delaware state, on the 25th ult. a Negroe Man, named SIMON, formerly called Dick, 32 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, he is fat and very strong made, very active and complaisant, apt to tell lies, very fond of telling fortunes, and can alter his voice on each extreme, understands working on a farm, but more especially house and kitchen work, is an excellent cook, can wash, spin, sew, knit, &c. it is probable he may change his clothes and put on womens, in order for better concealment, as he did so once before; he takes a great quantity of snuff, and is subject to fits. Had on when he went away, a large black hat, a fulled linsey short coat, without pocket-flaps or cuffs, a calicoe jacket, buckskin breeches, new shoes and stockings, also a check apron. Whoever takes up said fellow, and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, shall receive the above reward, from WILLIAM MOODY.

January 22, 1785. §

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. George's hundred, New-Castle county, and state of Delaware, on the 8th day of January 1785, a negroe man named KITT, late the property of Mr. Robert Haughey, about 27 years of age, 6 feet high, well made, stout and active; had on when he went away, a lead coloured cloth coat, with polished buttons, a double breasted flannel jacket with metal buttons, buckskin breeches, almost new, hat and shoes about half worn; he probably will change his clothes, as he is a great gambler and also a great liar, having a smooth tongue, and may endeavour to pass for a freeman. Whoever takes up said Negroe and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

† THOMAS BOOTH.

WAS taken up on the 5th inst. a sorrel HORSE, with a white mane and tail, four white feet, about 7 years old, with a large white snip in his face, 13 hands high, with saddle and bridle, the saddle almost new, with plated buttons to carry any thing behind, not so before, striped worsted saddle cloth bound with broadcloth, the bridle single curb'd: Said horse is at Mr. MURDOCK's livery-stable. Any person proving property and paying charges, may have him again. † Jan. 12.

TO BE SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS TAVERN, in the borough of Chester, now in the tenure of Mr. Peter Salkeld;—the house is three stories high, has four rooms on each floor, a large kitchen adjoining, and a well of excellent water at the kitchen door—the stabling is good, can contain upwards of 40 horses, and has room above for six tons of hay; there are a large yard and garden belonging to the house, also five acres of highly improved pasture; this house has been a well accustomed *Inn* for upwards of forty years past. For terms, apply to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

January 19, 1785. DAVID JACKSON.

N. B. Depreciation certificates of the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, as also final settlements of the said line, at their current value, will be taken in part payment for the above premises. §

CAME, some time ago, to the place of the subscriber, living at the upper end of Second-street, a black HEIFER, with small white horns, black at top, supposed to be about 3 years old, Whoever has lost the said heifer, by applying to the subscriber, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again

Philad. Jan. 24, 1785. § STEWARD CATELY.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, on Monday, the 19th ult. between 12 and 1 o'clock, at Cob's creek bridge, near the Blue Bell, a brindle COW, with a white face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Jan. 20, 1785. ¶ CHARLES M'CARTY.

THE SHIP

MERCURY,

Capt. WILLIAM BUDDEN,
WILL SAIL FOR

AMSTERDAM,

AS soon as possible after the navigation opens, having the greatest part of her cargoe engaged.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to

Philad. Jan. 20, 1785. GEORGE HENRY.

Chester, January 18, 1785.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on THURSDAY, the third day of February next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the house of John Fawkes, in the township of Newtown, innkeeper, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the aforesaid township, containing forty five and an half acres, or thereabouts; bounded by lands of Richard Fawkes, all round; seized and taken in execution as the property of James Matis, and to be sold, by

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, January 17, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, Esq; late of the borough of Chester, deceased, either by bond, note, or otherwise, are hereby requested to make immediate payment of the same; and all persons having any demands against said estate, are hereby notified to bring in their accounts, duly attested, for settlement.

¶ EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW, JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, } Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

SPRINGTOWN FORGE, with three fires, on the best construction, newly repaired, and in good order, situate in the township of West-Nantmill, Chester county, on a large branch of the Brandywine, with high advantage of fall and coal, and is distant from Warwick Furnace six miles; with the Forge will be sold a PLANTATION, containing 264 acres, 100 are cleared, and under good fence, with about 15 acres of choice meadow, and more may be easily made, the remainder is well timbered: This place is furnished with the necessary buildings for a family, and for workmen, with out-houses, all in good repair. On this place also is a large body of iron ore, thought to be good, and a valuable seat for a furnace; the country will afford ample supplies of wood for carrying the iron factory on extensively.

Also a GRIST and SAW-MILL, known by the name of the subscriber, situated about one mile up the stream from the forge, with two pair of stones, one of which are excellent burs, the works almost new, and in perfect order; these mills are conveniently situated for neighbouring custom, and the communication of roads makes it easy to procure wheat for carrying on this branch of business very extensively. A valuable PLANTATION, containing 150 acres, with a quantity of meadow, and good improvements, will be sold with the mills.

Likewise a PLANTATION, containing upwards of 150 acres, a considerable part of which is cleared and under good fence, with a large proportion of good meadow, joining the above mills and farm.

And a PLANTATION, containing upwards of 200 acres of good land, beautifully situated, two miles from the forge, and about the same distance from the mills, the necessary buildings in tolerable repair, with a good orchard, and a great quantity of meadow.

Also a TRACT of 600 acres of excellent LAND, situated in White-Deer creek township, about one mile from the west branch of Susquehanna, and about 12 miles from Sunbury; it has been laid out in two farms, and has considerable improvements made on each. This last described tract will be shewn to any person inclining to purchase, by Col. MATTHEW MITCHEL, living 3 miles from the land; the others will be shewn by applying to the subscriber, at the mills. JAMES MOORE.

N. B. A likely NEGROE WENCH to be sold for want of employ. Enquire as above. Dec. 18. † 5 w

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FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, and state of Maryland, on the fifteenth of August last, a Negroe Man, named SHARPER, 25 years old, about 6 feet high, slim made, of a yellow complexion, he has a stoppage or stuttering in his common talk, and when spoke to sharp, cannot speak for some time, he is a brisk lively fellow, understands the farming in this state; is a very good hand at the ax, hoe, cross-cut or whip-saw, and is an excellent hand with teams in any kind of draft. His dress is altogether uncertain, and it is probable he will change his name. It is supposed that he has either made for the Jerseys, or was carried to some part of New-England, by a Capt. John Brooks, who left this state just about that time. Any person that will secure the above fellow in any public goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

Nov. 16, 1784. †6w WILLIAM WHITELEY.

THE subscribers hereunto beg leave to inform the public, that they still continue the business of cleaning Necessary Houses, and the digging of new, and hope by their past conduct to merit the continuance of the public's favour. Any gentlemen desirous of employing them will please to send notice to Dennis M'Ilwees, in Water-street, near Chesnut-street, George Moore, tavern-keeper, in Strawberry-alley, Edward Ford, in Plumb-street, or the subscribers, living near the Pennsylvania Farmer, at the New-market. JOHN COWAN,

Jan. 10, 1785. ¶ DAVID SLACK

FOUND upon the post road from Wilmington to Chester, between the 26 and 27 mile-stones, an old china faced SILVER WATCH, with a steel chain. The owner, upon proving his property and paying the cost of this advertisement, may have it, by applying to the Printers. Jan 8 1785. ¶

LAND to be SOLD,

Or RENTED on LEASES for seven Years, Rent free,

SITUATE in Liken's Valley, in Berks and Lancaster counties, about 40 miles westward of Reading, where the land is very good, and a great quantity of excellent watered and bottom meadow may be made; 100 acres, with a good mill seat, will be given to a person who will build a good grist and saw-mill thereon within one year after the date hereof. Said Valley is supplied with excellent springs of water, and the creek navigable for canoes and small rafts down to Susquehanna; with a large range for cattle and swine.

Also several Tracts of excellent LAND, on the west side of Susquehanna, in Northumberland county, to be sold or lett, on very easy terms, by applying to ENNION WILLIAMS, at his store, in Bethel township, on the great road from Reading to said Liken's Valley and Shamokin, or the subscriber, in the Northern Liberties, three miles from Philadelphia.

Jan. 10, 1785. § DANIEL WILLIAMS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.